(b) whether a number of changes were introduced in 1991-92;

(c) whether it is a fact that the purchasing committees in 50 per cent of the blocks have been abolished and the abolitions for the remaining block is also under consideration; and

(d) if so, to what extent this decision has helped in improving the implementation of I.R.D.P. programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) The Central Government lays great stress on correct identification of families which constitute the target group for poverty alleviation. A fresh household survey was initiated at the beginning of the 8th Five Year Plan to identify families living below the revised poverty line of Rs. 11,000. Instructions were issued to all State Governments during 1991-92 and 1992-93 regarding correct selection of families constituting the target group for IRDP. The Below Poverty Line (BPL) families survey has been completed in a large number of states and is likely to be completed in the remaining States shortly.

(b) and (c) Changes are introduced from time to time with the objective of improving implementation and enhancing the efficacy of the IRDP. One such change introduced in 1991-92 was the decision to abolish Purchase Committees in at least 50% of blocks identified by the District Coordination Committee (DCC). However, if the DCC feels that cash disbursement should be introduced in all the blocks that could also be done provided adquate safeguards are ensured. The Cash Disbursement Scheme is presently under operation in 46% of the blocks in the country.

(d) As per the feedback received from the State Governments, it was found that this system eliminated to a lagrge extent leakages through middlemen/dealers and at the same time give the beneficiaries requisite freedom to negotiate the price to purchase asset of their choice.

**Nation Wide Survey on Drinking Water**

2233. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether during 1991-92 all States and Union Territories were asked to carry out nation wide survey on the status of drinking water in rural habitation covering all aspects on drinking water supply;

(b) if so, whether this data has been obtained and submitted to Government;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) how many areas in Punjab are there which are without drinking water facilities and what steps are being taken to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The survey data is being compiled, processed and computerised. The final results have not been made available so far. However, the newly identified 'no source'/partially covered villages/habitations will be provided safe drinking water facilities during the Eighth Five Year Plan under the on going plan schemes of State Sector Minimum Needs Programme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and the activities under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission.

2234. [Transferred to 24th August, 1993].

**उत्तर प्रदेश में बंजर भूमि के विकास हेतु स्वैच्छिक संगठनों का पता लगाया जाना**

2235. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बंजर भूमि के विकास-कार्य में संलग्न स्वैच्छिक संगठनों का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उनकी सेवाओं का कब से उपयोग किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन स्वैच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा पहले किए गए कार्यों की समीक्षा की है कि कहीं इन संस्थाओं पर सरकारी निधियों का दुरूपयोग का आरोप तो नहीं लगाया गया है ?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (परती भूमि विकास विभाग) में राज्यमंत्री (कर्नल राम सिंह)** : (क) राष्ट्रीय

बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड की अनुदान-सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश में बंजर भूमि के विकास के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों का पता लगाये जाने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । तथापि, बंजरभूमि के विकास के लिए सहायता चाहने वाले स्वैच्छिक संगठन अपनी ओर से राष्ट्रीय बंजरभूमि विकास बोर्ड को आवेदन-पत्र देते हैं और अनुदान-सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत उनके आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) अनुदान-सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा किए गए कार्य के मूल्यांकन की भी व्यवस्था है जिससे यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि इन संगठनों को रिलीज की गई धनराशि का सही रूप में उपयोग किया गया है ।

**Misutilisation of Funds Allocated to Rural Youth for Self Employment**

2236. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
Will the PRIME MINSTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a serious view of misutilisation of funds allocated to the training of rural youth for self employment scheme as reported in the Patriot of June 11, 1993; and

(b) if so, what is the quantum of misutilisation of the TRYSEM funds that has come to Government's notice, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) There are no complaints of misutilization of funds allocated for the training of rural youth for self employment (TRYSEM) scheme. However, the experience of implementing TRYSEM has shown that some problems are still faced in the proper implementation of this scheme. The Ministry of Rural Development has been conducting Concurrent Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), including TRYSEM, to streamline and improve the quality of implementation of the programme. As per the findings of the survey conducted for the period January 1989 — December 1989, it was revealed that at the national level about 22% of the TRYSEM beneficiaries (on sample basis), were provided IRDP assistance for the same activity for which they were trained. However, the remaining 78% TRYSEM beneficiaries of the sample were provided assistance like loan & subsidy under IRDP for activities other than the activities for which they were trained under TRYSEM. Though depending upon the self employment opportunities available for TRYSEM trainees, some diversion is inevitable, such percentage as revealed through sample survey was considered alarming.

With a view to improving the implementation of TRYSEM, the State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to:

(a) Set up a sub-committee under the State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) exclusively for TRYSEM. A District Level Committee exclusively for TRYSEM has already been set up.

(b) Improve the selection of the candidates for TRYSEM Training.

(c) Explore the possibilities of setting up of production groups from amongst TRYSEM trainees for undertaking the ancillary activities like manufacture and assembly of modern items of production.

(d) Utilise TRYSEM infrastructure funds for strengthening of NIRMITHI KENDRAS (Building Centres) sponsored by HUDCO in various parts of the country and for utilising the infrastructure thus created for training of youth under TRYSEM in the trades selected for low cost housing.

(e) Use NEHRU YUVAK KENDRA (NYK) for implementation of TRYSEM.

(f) Extensive use of ITIS, community polytechnics, Vocational Institutions for improving training.

(g) Train Community Volunteers as Hand Pump Mechanics under TRYSEM.

The progress and proper utilisation of funds of the programme is monitored by the DRDAs, respective State Governments and the Ministry of Rural Development.

Ministry reviews the progress pertaining to the number of youths trained, percentage of SC/ST, women amongst trained youth, their employment etc.